

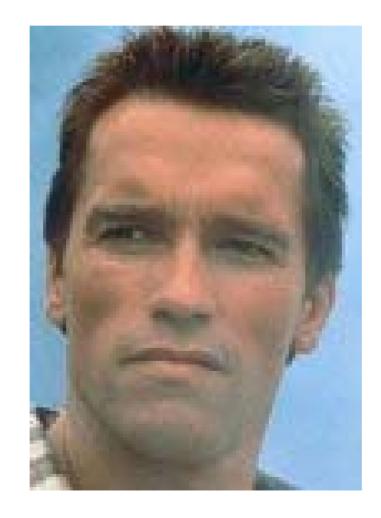
#### **SOA Governance**





# "For over 17 years, ISS departments into agile, high quality businessaligned solutions on time and on budget... meeting or exceeding customer

#### Governance?

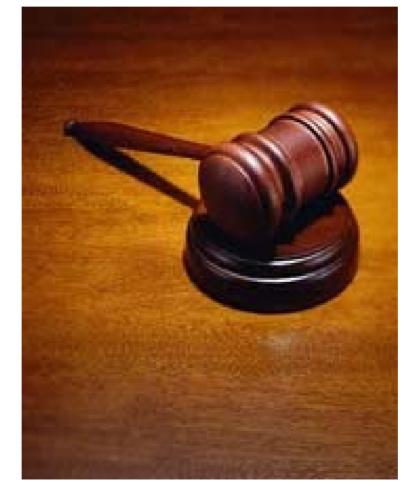






# "For over 17 years, ISS departments into agile, high quality businessaligned solutions on time and on budget... meeting or exceeding customer

#### Governance









#### **Governance overview**

- A decision-making and accountability framework for IT resources
- A governance council decides:
  - The framework for decision-making
  - How to allocate responsibility across the organisation
  - Processes involved in making decisions
  - Metrics for monitoring the effectiveness of the organization
- Aims to provide visibility and control as well as a clear decision making process
- Governance is not the management of IT
  - but setting the right framework for IT management







## **SOA** governance

- Typical pre-SOA organizations have IT assets that are tightly coupled to business units not business function
- SOA governance is particularly important because:
  - SOA requires a clear architecture
  - SOA Processes should be based on domains and not business units
  - SOA requires a clearly defined funding model that allows business services to be used and allocates cost effectively







#### **SOA** and IT Governance

- SOA Governance = "IT Governance v2"
  - SOA Governance is not governance of SOA...
    it is IT Governance rewritten with Service
    Oriented thinking
- SOA is Enterprise Architecture
  - Formalised
  - Simplified
  - Structured
- The Governance depends on the architecture and therefore must match that architecture







#### Governance of SOA is vital

- Service Oriented systems have plenty of complexity:
  - Distributed computing
  - Typically XML based
  - Heterogeneous systems
- Also more powerful
  - Wider connectivity
  - Often involves opening up tightly coupled systems and working cross-organization
- Governance is vital to ensure policies are properly implemented and enforced







# SOA "challenges"

- The SOA bunfight:
  - Interdepartmental rivalry becomes rewritten
  - Lack of clear responsibilities and domain ownership
  - Rival groups fighting for ownership of domains or business services
- The SOA vicious circle:
  - Current funding models are based on BUs
  - No incentive for a BU to make services available to a wider audience
  - Service initiatives cannot get funded
- The SOA bandwagon:
  - Everyone is "fully committed" to SOA
  - Plenty of "SOA initiatives" to make the current infrastructure "SOA-enabled"

but no real changes to structure, processes or architecture



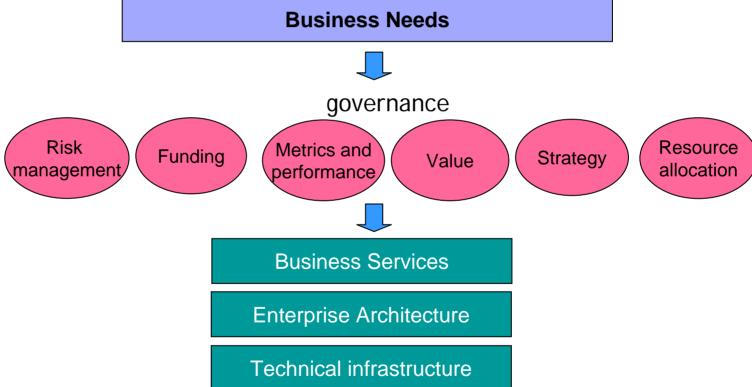




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## **SOA** governance framework









#### **SOA Governance Models**

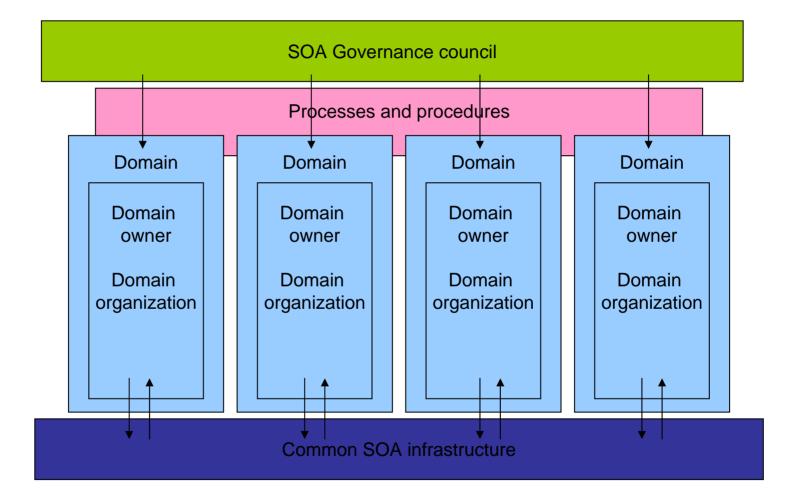
- Governance should focus on:
  - Aligning IT with business strategy
  - Delivering value
  - Measuring and monitoring performance
  - Assigning resources
  - Risk management





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### A typical governance structure









# The SOA governance council

A typical SOA Governance council consists of:

- CIO
- CFO
- Business Unit Executives
- Domain Owners







#### **Domains**

- In order to govern a SOA, it needs to be split into domains
- Each domain contains a set of services that relate to the same business area and share some business context
  - For example customer management, purchasing, order processing, logistics
- Each domain manages and owns those services:
  - Service management and availability
  - Business Logic encapsulation
  - Service usage metrics
  - Location independence and service publication
  - Data and message formats







# Models for domain management and governance

- The domain owner(s), for example
  - A single domain owner or
  - one Business and one IT leader
    - Represent the business needs to the domain team
- Domain modeler(s)
  - Identifies and models business services
  - Creates abstract service and data definitions
- Domain developer(s)
  - Works with the modeler to implement the services
- Domain tester(s)
  - Certifies that the services work and meet the overall requirements, including SLAs
  - We recommend test-driven development, which means that individual functional tests will be done by the developers







#### **Common Service Infrastructure**

A well designed SOA infrastructure can have a huge impact on governance by:

- Enforcing policies (e.g. corporate security policies)
- Automating processes around the lifecycle of services
  - creation, approval, publication, etc
- Capturing metrics, monitoring usage, valuation, supporting chargebacks







#### **Enterprise Service Bus concept**

- The ESB is a key model for SOA governance:
  - An ESB is a system for connecting, managing and transforming service interactions
  - Every service interaction should be potentially intercepted by the ESB to support governance
  - The ESB should be driven by global policies
  - The ESB isn't magic usually it is implemented by one or more brokers that efficiently route and validate service interactions







## **Service Registry**

- A registry is a key component for governance:
  - All services should be published
  - The registry should implement simple processes for staging and publishing services – that match the governance model
  - Registry should also contain the policies applicable for each service







## **Key decisions**

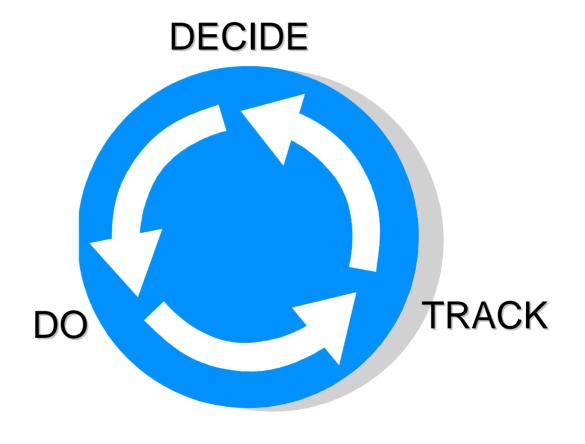
- Membership and rules of the Governance council?
- The segmentation of Business Domains?
- The organizational structure of a domain
- What are the decision-making processes?
- How will value be measured?
- What organization-wide policies and processes should be in place?





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## A simple governance lifecycle









## Lifecycle

- Decide
  - Processes
  - Organizational structure
  - Measurement criteria
- Do
  - Put in place the governance model
- Track
  - Service usage
  - Value and ROI
  - Adherence to policies
  - Service level agreements

# ITERATE







#### **SOA Governance**

- Key "take-home" points
  - Governance of IT based on SOA principles
  - SOA is inherently wider, more devolved and more loosely coupled
    - Governance is more important than ever
  - SOA Governance is about building the right organization models
    - But technology can help implement and monitor policies





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#### **Questions?**







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